SDEPARTMENT. FOREIGA:

OF CHRISTIAN, in Reader at . Madras.

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much interested by the re Christian, of the name the has suddenly become of rather, I would fain hope, mout, as it appears, any hu-Reader, in Madras, from

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mmencement of their achim, and how he is at preed. From the beginning, sch pleased with him, and the best hopes of his being la consequence of which, nto keep him in their eye; happened to have no other d him something to do, in thing else to which he and I would pay him, ds for private charity libe-

ent on; till about two or 1470, Mr. Rhenius came to ad learnt lately from our Christian was in the habit of New Testament frequently, approbation, to some of his bors. He had been invited it, by one who, passing him served him generally much isbook. Encouraged by the the met with, Christian soon his views further, & went & foread to others; conductin humility, and with an apedness that I do not reare heard of among the Ingrally to seek nothing for

alkit is to encourage such a amost, and how very desto touch, you will readigly desired Mr. Rheniange as yet in the mannce: only to clothe him ew to the man's own comhable reception in going at him still go on as depenssionaries: and if, on furbould still appear a sincere and a competent reader, I im to the committee, and in, and provide something -Thus matters stand at rtainly, I incline to hope ossible from bim.

what the missionaries say an in their Journal, they

and himself stirred up to ig and publishing of the his still defeded countryloyment. We look upinh gratitude toward the to pave the way for the e Gospel. The extracts made from his reports are inslated; and they are cologive you a specimen of We have, of course, enhis labors; and see, with e goes on to our satisfacfeel ourselves obliged to Disinterestedness and very rare things among ans, have hitherto been

AMONG SLAVES.

ter free a Missionary of Society, stationed at St.

ng to St. Vincent, in Febmy worthy colleagues, d Boothby, we judged it ur field of labor was so ix our residence in three the island, viz. in towns to leeward. Nay station ward quarter, about 16 own, where we had not kind, that we could call oning my intention to who has received the s house, for more than ry kindly gave me pera house belonging to erect one.

in those parts consisted rs, all slaves, with the three, and the greater As they had been ortnight, their religious been very few. They ed at my going to reside hen week-night preached, the sacrament reguand the various branche discipline attended to, ive his blessed work. their lot among us, re-

solved to forsake sin, and with God's people to live and to die : and genuine piety, I believe was deepened in the hearts of many of the members. The work, it is true, was but superficial with some; and indeed, this is not to be wondered at, when we consider the great disadvantage; under which they labored, arising from their ignorance of our language, having been but a few years from Africa; and for want of experienced leaders, who have both time and ability to assist me. Every Sabbath I was employed, from morning till evening, preaching, meeting societies, receiving new members, &c. having scarcely leisure to take a little bread and water, till I returned home in the evening. But praised be the Lord, he gave me strength proportioned to my day, and I beheld his work prospering throughout the year : so that, when we left the island, for the district meeting, our 800 members amounted to 1100. Upon the whole, I believe, that true religion is now in a far better state than it has ever been since the gospel was planted there.

"I believe the work is going on well throughout the island. In the leeward part we had began to erect a new chapel, which I suppose is finished by this time. It may truly be said, that those fields are white to the harvest, but the laborers are few. Besides these extensive fields of labor in the island of St. Vincent, there are a number of small islands or quays, in its neighborhood; some of them containing upwards of 1000 inhabitants, the greatest part of whom never, I believe, heard a gospel sermon. They have no minister, nor any thing like the public worship of God, among them; nor have I been able to learn that they ever had. What a lamentable case is this, so many souls perishing for lack of knowledge!

TOUR THROUGH RUSSIA, &c.

Extracts from the correspondence of the Rev. ROBERT PINKERTON, on his late tour in Russia, Poland, and Germany, to promote the objects of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

[Continued from page 107.] ODESSA, JUNE 27, 1816.

Having taken an affectionate farewell of several excellent men in Sympherpole, who, I am persuaded, will zealously labor in the cause of the Tauridian Bible Society, I directed my course straight to Perckop, where the worthy Russian merchant, Belugin, diligently continues his labors to spread the word of God among the Tartars. I did not visit Kazlof on my way to Perekop, as I at first proposed; but left this situation to be occupied by our fellow laborers in Sympherpole, being myself obliged to hasten forward to this place, in order to make an effort for establishing the Cherson and Odessa Bible Societies. This afternoon we had the pleasure of

sceing a farge meeting of Noblemen and Merchants, of many different nations and confessions, assembled in a large hall in the house of General Cobley, for the purpose of establishing the Odessa Bible Society. The meeting was opened, as usual, by a chorus of sacred vocal music, which seemed to spread a degree of solemn delight over the countenances of all present, and prepared them for listening to an excellent and appropriate speech pronounced. by the chief Russian Priest, in which he most impressively described it as equally the duty and interest of all present to promote the most Christian and philanthropic views of the Russian Bible Society, by forming a Branch of it in the city. The regulations of the proposed Institution were then read and cordially approved. After this, a subscription was opened, and upwards of 2300 rubles were subscribed. The Governor General, Count Langeron, General Cohley, and his Excellency Telimitsky, were elected Vice Presidents, and a Committee of en Directors, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer, were all regularly chosen, and the business closed with a song of praise, in which all present seemed most heartily to join. The Odessa Bible Society has thus been founded in a most auspicious manner, and promises to become a great blessing to this flourishing commercial city; which, though it be little more than twenty years since its foundation was laid, already contains 24,000 inhabitants within its gates, and 16,000 are said to inhabit the suburbs and the vicinity. In the neighborhood of this city there are nearly 30,000 colonists, principally Germans, who are in the greatest need of Bibles. The facilities which this Society possesses, by means of the numerous trading vessels daily entering this port from every part of the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, and the coasts of the Black Sea, for sending the Holy Scriptures into those countries, renders it a most important station for establishing a Depository of the Holy Scriptures in all languages. It has therefore been resolved, that as soon as a sufficient number of copies shall be received from St. Petersburg and Moscow, a sale of Bibles and Testaments shall be opened. At this present moment there are nearly 300 ships in the harbor, mostly loading with corn. How pleasing the anticipation, that in a very short time, hundreds of these Turkish and Greek vessels which

annually visit this port, will not only carry

home with them food for the body, but also that spiritual food for the immortal soul which is contained in the oracles of divine truth. Having thus finished my tour along the east coast of Europe, I now direct my course westward, towards Moldavia, where a new scene of usefulness seems already to open before me. Since I left Tcherkask, my efforts and enquiries have been chiefly directed towards the nations of Western Asia, and particularly towards the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures among Greeks, Armenians, Turks, Tartars, and Jews. Most unfeigned thanks be given to Almighty Ged for the success with which he has been pleased to accompany my exertions, and for the glorious prospect of a wide circulation of the word, by means of the connexions and Institutions which he has enabled me to form.

On leaving Odessa, another class of nations and tribes presents itself to view, inhabiting the countries between the Euxine and the Adristic, chiefly of Slavonian origin, and all of them in the greatest want of the Holy Scriptures.

Quarantine by Doobosary, July 7, 1816. I am here arrested in the midst of my course, and deprived of the liberty of proceeding firther until I have given proof, by holding out the appointed quarantine, in health, that I have not caught the plague during my travels in Moldavia. Let me therefore endeavor to employ one of those lingering quarantine hours, by giving you a few particulars of my efforts in Bessarabia, to promote the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures among the inhabitants of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bulgaria.

Having witnessed the promising establishment of the Odessa Bible Society on the 27th, I left that flourishing city, two days afterwards, and directed my course towards the famous fortress of Bender; where, having crossed the Dniester, and the Russian frontiers, I entered Moldavia. From Bender I continued my journey over the most fertile and beautiful hill country of Bessarabia, and arrived in Kischenau, its chief town, on the 1st instant. This new capital of the Russian possessions beyond the Dniester, is finely situated on the banks of a small river called Buik, but is very irregularly built. The number of inhabitants is about 15,000, of whom nearly 3000 are Jews. I received a most friendly welcome from the Exarch of Moldavia, Gabriel, a venerable old man, to whom I had letters of recommendation from Prince Galitzin. I took up my lodgings at the house of a Moldavian Nobleman, Krupensky, through whom I soon made the acquaintance of many of the most respectable among his countrymen. From the Armenian, Metropolitan, Gregory, I also met with a very kind and hearty reception. Before my arrival, he had entered into a correspondence with the Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople, on account of the Bible Society, from whom he showed me a letter just received, in which the Patriarch promises to promote the cause to the utmost of his power. During the several days' intercourse which I had with the Exarch, the Metropolitan, and many others, I was enabled to obtain the most authentic and satisfactory information respecting the state of the Holy Scriptures in Moldavia,

Wallachia, and Bulgaria. There never have been more than two editions of the Wallachian Bible printed; the first, in Bucharest, in 1688, and the second, in the town of Blaje, in Transvlvania, in 1795. Few copies of the last edition have ever reached these quarters : and the want of Bibles among the Moldavians is so great, that the Exarch assured me, that he believed not fifty Bibles were to be found in all the 800 churches belonging to his diocese. With a view, therefore, to relieve in some measure, this lamentable scarcity of the word of God, I have made arrangements for printing 5000 Bibles in the language of Moldavia and Wallachia, at the printing-office of the Exarch, which has been but lately established. The Committee in St. Petersburg will, it is to be hoped, furnish paper, ink and types, for the whole edition; and his Eminence has most willingly undertaken the correction of the press. This edition, with the 5000 Testaments in the same language, now printing in St. Petersburg, the sheets of which are regularly sent to the Exarch for correction, will prove a most salutary supply for the population of Moldavia, and Wallachia, which is reckoned at nearly two millions. The Exarch is of opinion, that the Bibles and Testaments will be received and read with great cagerness : because the language of the version is the very same that is now spoken in these countries. In the printing-office attached to the residence of his Eminence, they have not hisherto had time to print any thing more than catechisms, and books containing the church service. This institution is under the direction of a monk, named Ignatius, whose various knowledge in typography seemed to me astonishing. His office contains five presses, and from fifteen to twenty compositors, pressmen, and letter founders; and the whole apparatus of printing is said to have been manufactured by himself. Ignatius has willingly undertaken the printing of the edition of 5000

Another chief object which I had in view, in visiting Kischenau, was, to pro-

mote the formation of the Moldavian Bible Society. There, as well as elsewhere, I found many ready to co-operate in the good work; and the preparations made, during my stay, with the aid of his Eminence the Exarch, the Metropolitan Gregory, Mr. Krupensky, and others, will, I trust, soon bring about this most desirable event. The sphere of this Society's operations is intended to include not only that part of Moldavia now belonging to Russia, under the name of Bessarabia, and peopled by about 80,000 families, but the whole population speaking the Rumanic, a language of Wallachia and Moldavia. Facilities present themselves in abundance for sending the Holy Scriptures into both these countries, from Kischenau, by way of Jassy and Bucharest.

In addition to these important objects the Exarch and the Metropolitan have both promised to exert themselves to procure a version of the New Testament in the Bulgarian language. This people speak the rudest and most impure dialect of the Slavonian, which is greatly mixed with the Turkish, and is unintelligible to the other Slavonian tribes. Their church-books, & versions of the Scriptures, are in the Slavonian, and the very same with those used in the Russian and Servian churches. On this account, the Exarch, and others, assured me, that the modern Bulgarians are quite unable to understand the Slavonian Bible. A translation of some parts of the sacred text into Bulgarian is said to exist in manuscript, which was made some time ago by one of their Bishops in Bucharest. Proper search is to be made for this; and should it be found, it will prove a help. However, the Exarch has it in his power, by his connexions with the Bulgarian Bishops, to get a good translation made; and, as they use the Slavonian character, it can be printed with the types intended to be used for the Wallachian Bible and in the printing-office of the Exarch. From these few particulars, you will observe, that very important consequences for promoting the cause of Bible Societies are likely to be the fruits of my visit to Moldavia. I have left a set of rules for the proposed Society, and a written instruction respecting its formation and the commencement of its operations. Upwards of 2000 rubles are already subscribed, and in the hands of the Exarch, to be appropriated to this object. Let us bless God together, for thus enabling us to relieve the wants of so many nations of professing Christians, among whom, for ages past, there literally seems to have existed a famine of the word of God.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

From the Christian Observer for May 1817. The anniversary of this Society was held at the Freemason's Tavern on the 7th of May-Lord Teignmouth in the chair. His Lordship commenced the business by reading the report of the committee for the last year, which particularized the contributions of the Auxiliary Societies to a large amount, and noticed the astonishing number of Bibles which had been circulated by the Society. Apologies for unavoidable absence were read from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Exmouth; and a motion of thanks was passed to the Vice Presidents of the Society, to the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex and Gloucester. W. Money, M. P. introduced a cheering description of the extension of religion in India and the island of Ceylon. The Rev. Dr. Mason, Secretary to the American National Bible Society, gave a lively account of the progress of religion in that country. Dr. Thorpe, as Secretary to the Hibernian Bible Society, mentioned many interesting circumstances relative to Ireland, where, he said, 35,000 Bibles had been distributed in the course of the last year. He mentioned an instance of an old man of ninety-seven making a pilgrimage of fifty miles to beg a Testament of large print, who assured him, that, till the year before, he had never heard of such a book. He stated that 300,000 Bibles were still wanting to enable every family in Ireland to possess a copy. Several other gentlemen spoke; and we hope to have an early opportunity of giving an outline, both of the speeches and of the Report. It was gratifying to us to find that the funds of the Society, notwithstanding the extraordinary pressure of the times, have experienced very little diminution. The sum total of contributions, during the year, was only about 7001. less than those of the year before.

Profanity seasonably reproved. The Iste Rev. John Brown of Haddington, Eng. when passing a river, had for a fellow-passenger a Highland Nobleman. Mr. B. observed with much grief that he frequently took the name of God in vain; but suspecting that to reprove him in the presence of the other passengers might tend only to irritate him, he forebore saying any thing till he reached the opposite shore. After landing, Mr. B. observed the hobleman walking alone; when he stepped up to him, and said— "Sir, I was sorry to hear you swearing while on our passage. You know it is written, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in cain."—On this the Nobleman lifting his hat and bowing to Mr. B. made the following reply: "Sir, I return you thanks for the reproof you have now given me, and shall endeavor to attend to it in future; but had you said this to me while in the boat, I believe I should have run you through with my sword."—Ch. Herald. DOMESTIC.

UNITED MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

From the N. T. Commercial Advertiser. The spiritual condition of the Indians of North America, and of others throughout this continent, has long excited the commiseration of Christians in these United States. No great effort however, has heretofore been made to relieve their spiritual wants, by a union of different denominations agreeing in the same essential doctrines. Desirous of making such an effort, under a conviction of duty, and in the exercise of faith in the promise of God, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, and the General Synod of the Associated Reformed Church, have recommended that a Society be formed in the city of New-York, under the title, and on the principles contained in the following

CONSTITUTION :-Article 1. This Society shall be composed of the Presbyterian, Reformed Dutch, and Associate Reformed Churches, and all others who may choose to join them; and shall be known by the name of " The United Foreign Missionary Society."

Article 2. The object of the Society shall be to spread the Gospel among the Indians of North America, the inhabitants of Mexico and South America, and in other portions of the heathen and Anti-Christian world.

Article 3. The business of the Society shall be conducted by a Board consisting of a President, six Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and twelve Managers, to be annually chosen by the Society. They shall have power to enact their own bylaws. Seven shall constitute a quorum.

Article 4. The Board shall present their annual report to the highest judicatories of the 3 denominations, for their information. Article 5. Any person paying three dollars annually, or thirty dollars at one time,

shall be a member of the Society. Article 6. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in the city of New-

York, on the -Article 7. Missionaries shall be selected rom the three churches indiscriminately. Article 8. This Constitution may be al-

tered by a vote of two thirds of the members present at an annual meeting, with the consent of the highest judicatories of the three denominations.

For the purpose of carrying this plan into operation, the following persons were appointed a joint Committee by their respective judicatories, viz. the Rev. Dr. John B. Romeyn and Mr. Zechariah Lewis, by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. Philip Milledoler and General Stephen Van Rensselaer, by the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church; and the Rev. Dr. Alexander Proudfit and Mr. John Forsyth, by the General Synod of the Associate Reformed Church.

The joint Committee met on the 25th of July, 18:7; and after interchanging their credentials, General Van Rensselaer was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Lewis appointed Secretary.

On motion, Resolved, that a general meeting of the citizens friendly to the object be convened at the Consistory Room, No. 10 Garden-street, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing the prosed institution.

Signea by order of the Joint Committee. S. VAN RENSSELAER, Chairman.

Z. Lewis, Secretary. Pursuant to the above notice, a General Meeting of citizens belonging to the three denominations above mentioned, was held on the 28th instant, at the place aforesaid. The Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer was called to the chair, and Mr. Zechariah Lewis was appointed Secretary. The business was preceded by prayer. The Constitution above mentioned, was then read after which, on motion of Rev. Dr. Griffin seconded by Rev. Dr. Proudfit, it was

Resolved, that the Meeting do approve the design of said Constitution, and do now proceed to subscribe to its funds.

The Mover and Seconder of the above Resolution, supported it by excellent Speeches, which we hope soon to have it t our power to lay before our Readers.]

A Committee of seven was then appointed to make a nomination of suitable per/ sons to fill the offices of the Society for the current year; who, having retired and pre-pared a list of officers and managers, re-

ported the following nomination:

President.—Hon. S. VAN RENSELAER.

Vice-Presidents.—Robert Lenox, Esq.; Henry Rutgers, Esq.; Joseph Nourse, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Ashbell Green; Rev. Dr. H. Livingston; Rev. Dr. A. Proudfit.

Cor. Sec'y .- Rev. Dr. Philip Milledoler. Recording Sec'y.—Mr. Zechariah Lewis. Treasurer.—Mr. Divie Bethune. Other Managers .- Rev. Dr. Edward D Griffin; Rev. Dr. James Richards; Rev.

Dr. J. B. Romeyn; Rev. Gardiner Spring; Rev. Stephen N. Rowan; Rev. Robert B. E. M'Leod; Messrs. Rensselaer Havens; John E. Caldwell; Isaac Heyer; G. B. Vroom; Andrew Foster; Samuel Boyd.

Resolved, That the gentlemen named in the report of the committee of nomination constitute the Board of Officers and Managers for the current year; and that

ferwards on their own adjournments. Resolved, That the Annual Meetings of this Society be held on the Wednesday preceding the second Thursday in May, at such place and hour as the Managers may

The Meeting, which was large and respeciable, was concluded with prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Griffin.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

To the Domestic Missionary Society for Connecticut and its vicinity to be convened at East Guilford the third Tuesday of June, 1817.

The Directors of the Society respectfully submit the following Report :-

Agreeably to the vote of the General Association. June, 1816, the Directors of the Domestic Missionary Society for Connecticut and its vicinity, held their first meeting at New-Haven on the second Wednesday of July following. At this meeting, the board supplied two vacancies in their number, by the appointment of Timothy Stillman of Wethersfield in the place of Daniel Wadsworth of Hartford, and Stephen Peck in the place of Jedidiah Huntington both of New London; designated fields for missionary labor; appointed five missionaries; General Association, a convibution in our churches; published an address on the subject, and enacted a number of bye-laws for the regulation of their accounts and other proceedings.

At the meeting of the directors, September 10th, 1816, at New Haven, communications were made to the board, respecting the state of several destitute Societies: eight missionaries were designated, and a system of instructions to be presented to each missionary when he enters the service of the Society, was adopted.

Of the labors of the missionaries, of the effects of their labors, and the state of the parishes in which they have been employed, the directors are enabled to give the following account.

In Stafford, in the county of Tolland, the Rev. Richard Williams labored four weeks, the missionary appointed for that station not having accepted his appointment. The people of this place are desirous of having a missionary stationed among them, with the confident expectation that, through the partial assistance of this Society, they may soon enjoy the blessing of a stated ministry; this expectation being founded on what has already been realized in an adjoining parish.

In the parish of West Stafford, Mr. Joseph Knight has labored fifteen weeks. We are happy to state that, in consequence of the vote of this board to support Mr. Knight for fifteen weeks of the ensuing year among this people, he has recently been ordained their minister. The people are obviously willing to make great sacrifices for the enjoyment of religious privileges. Of this the heavy expense borne by them, in proposing to give Mr. Knight his chief support, is complete evidence.-How long it may be necessary that the Domestic Missionary Society should afford partial aid in maintaining the gospel among this people cannot be told. But to secure to a feeble and destitute congregation the blessing have already raised money by voluntary of a settled minister by supporting him for a few weeks of each year is, unquestionably, one of the most useful modes of applying our funus.

In the same county Mr. Roger C. Hatch has labored five weeks in the town of Union. This people are very desirous to enjoy the stated preaching of the gospel, and are making great exertions for this purpose. Such is their state, as to afford flattering prospects of great good, could a missionary be supported by the Domestic Missionary Society, to labor exclusively among them.

In the parishes of Voluntown and Ster-

ling in the county of Windham, Mr. Ludovicus Robbins has labored twenty-seven weeks. By information received from this missionary, and from the church in these parishes, it appears that the hearts of God's people have been made glad, by the benevo-lence of the Domestic Missionary Socio7. The young have generally given up their ronthful vanities to attend to the concerns f their souls, and have persevered in their urpose, though tried by opposition and obquy. Fifteen persons have been added the church, a number will probably be ided, on the next communion season, and any more are anxiously inquiring what hey must do to be saved. The church in hese parishes have expressed their united thanks to this Society, for their kindness in sending them a missionary, their confidence that his labors have been the means of bringing many souls to the saving knowledge of Jesus Christ, and that earnest solicitude for the administration of the ordinances of God, excited by a deep sense of he value of such blessings.

In the parish of East Lyme, in the county of New-London, Mr. Harvey Talcott has labored 26, Mr. Swift 9, and the Rev. William Lockwood 18 weeks. Their labors have been in a high degree acceptable to the people. The effect has been to awaken a new interest in a preached gos. pel, to increase the number and strength of the church, to enlarge the congregation, to prompt to greater exertions to secure the regular administration of gospel ordinances, and to encourage the hope that these ruins of more than sixty years will be built again.

In the parish of North Stonington, in the

preached 25 Sabbaths. At the close of his labors, the people expressed a most ardent attachment to him, solicited his return, offered to support his family for the summer, and indicated a desire that he might here-after be placed over them in the Lord. He

is reappointed to this station, and it is hoped, that he may resume his labors among this people, and that their wishes for his

settlement will yet be realized. In the parish of Middlefield, in the county of Middleses, Mr. Grove S. Brownel performed 8 weeks of service for this Society. This parish has been destitute of the stated ordinances of the gospel for more than 30 years. In the midst of these ruins however, there is a verdant spot. A small church was reorganized here, about the year 1809, whose members, with enlightened views and active zeal, continue steadfast in the faith once delivered to the saints. They have made highly commendable exertions to maintain the public worship of God. In consequence of some assistance from the Domestic Missionary Society, they and the parish of Westfield will be furnished with preaching through the summer. The past labors of the missionary in this place have been gratefully received, and blessed to the hopeful conversion of a number, among whom were some heads of families. Six persons have been added to the church in Middlefield the last year.

In the county of Fairfield, Mr. Benjamin Fenn has labored 19 weeks in the parishes of Bethel, Ridgebury, and Norfield. In this work he met with a kind and affectionate reception there. He has witnessed, in these parishes, a good degree of attention recommended agreeably to the vote of the 1 to a preached gospel, several instances of religious impression, a number added to the church and the prospect of other additions. Although the friends of Zion, while looking at these waste places have reason to mourn cause of the marks of desolation which still appear, yet they have reason to rejoice and to be encouraged .- The hearts of God's people in that region have been greatly animated, and their hands much strengthened by the mission. For the first time for many years the people of Norfield have determined to supply themselves with preaching through the summer. It is also true of Bethel that, in consequence of the labors of our missionary, the people have been excited to provide for themselves the ministry of the word for some months to come. It is with pleasure we add that, so far as the experiment has been made in Fairfield county, the friends of this Society have reason to thank God for its institution.

In Humphreyville, in the county of New

Haven, the Rev. Bela Kellogg has labored 25 weeks. The number of families in this village is small, and several of these belong to other denominations. Little attention had been given to the public worship of God for many years. A church which once existed here had become extinct, as a church, and the things that remained seem-ed ready to die. The labors of this missionary have not been in vain in the Lord. Christians have been greatly revived and animated in the service and cause of their divine Master; the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus, has been constantly extending in the face of much open and direct hostility; great solemnity prevailed among all classes of the community; the number of hopeful converts is more than thirty; a church has been organized in the village consisting of 39 members, with happy prospects of harmony and increase. A library of valuable religious books has been begun by the church, and such has been the interest excited, that the people subscription to support the preaching of the gospel among them during the summer, and there is reason to hope that their future exertions will secure to them the blessings of a settled pastor. The effects of what the Domestic Missionary Society has done in this village on the state of morals, in the sobriety, industry, regard to order and attachment to religious institutions, are strik-ingly obvious. No friend to the cause of truth and righteousness can know what this village was, and witness what it now is, without acknowledging the power and grace of God in the change. The good people say, "that the reformation in the place is truly wonderful, that it is the Lord's doings and marvellous in our eyes." They express much gratitude to God both in their conversation and prayers for the institution and liberality of the Domestic Missionary Society. In proof of the gratitude which is felt, we subjoin the following:

Humpbreyville, Lord's day, 27 May, 1817. " After public worsh; was closed, the church and congregation were requested to tarry. The object in view being stated, both the church and congregation unanimously voted, their most cordial thanks to the Domestic Missionary Society of Connecticut, for their very kind and liberal assistance, in sending and supporting among them a preacher of the gospel, through whose instrumentality and faithful labors, a church has been formed, and many souls, as we have reason to believe, have been born into the kingdom of the blessed Emmanuel, who will be his crown of rejoicing in the day of the Lord Jesus.'

BRADFORD STEELE, Moderator." We would here remark, that our missionries have been far from confining their labors to the Sabbath. They have also been much employed, during the week, in attending meetings for religious worship, in visiting schools, and also from house to house, and in conversing with individuals on the great subject of their own salvation.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors at Harrford, May 9th, 1817, information was received concerning the state of several parishes, former applications for aid were repeated, new applications made, eight missionaries were appointed to be employed in places designated by the board, and eight dollars per week was fixed as the compensation of each missionary. The directors Haven at 9 o'clock, A, M. on the day pre-ceding the public Commencement of Yale

that twelve missionaries have been employ-

ed by the Society the last year; that they

have labored in twelve different parishes;

that the time occupied by their united la-

cure the permanent enjoyment of the bless-

probability of the settlement of ministers;

that such is the regard for the ministry of

minister has been settled in circumstances

highly favorable to the welfare of the

church and congregation over which he is

placed; and that in several places, the spe-

cial blessing of God has crowned our ef-

forts and awakened in the hearts of about

With these facts before us, the anxiety at-

tending the hazard of every new experiment is ended. We are no longer to be told,

that nothing can be done. We have the

animating confidence inspired by the known

success of every effort which has been made

in this good work. True, we did not begin

without hope. At every step, our expecta-

tions have been confirmed, and in the result

more than realized. Agreeably to the an-

ticipations we expressed in our address to

the churches, we have witnessed the old

and the young coming up to the courts of

the Lord, where for years no sanctuary had

opened its doors; the fire of heaven, long

extinguished, rekindled on the altar of God;

the full assembly at his throne of grace and

the Holy Ghost descending upon them,

with the gift of life everlasting; many

standing up to covenant with God; the

memorials of Christ's dying love received

by humble, grateful guests at his table, and

the souls of our brethren and kinsmen ma-

turing for glory, where scenes like these

were unknown, or remembered only as

joys departed never to return. How sweet

the reflection to the heart of every child of

God, that he has contributed to effects like

Although so much has been done, yet

the directors, when viewing the remaining

wants of our destitute places, are led the

more importunately to solicit the means to

increase their future exertions. So circum-

scribed have been the means of the institu-

tion, that we have been able to afford only

partial assistance in any case, while several

desolate places, in which our aid has from

the first been earnestly sought, have been

entirely unassisted, and some new ones

whose wants are equally pressing have late-

ly applied for help. The recital of the

wants of these places of desolation, by those

who feel them, furnishes an appeal to every

church, which to us seems irresistible.

Who could hear Christian friends and

Christian parents, tell of Sabbaths passed

away year after year, and no sound of the

gospel heard, no hand of pastoral sympathy

to wipe the tears of sorrow, nor to point the

sick and dying to the only Savieur of men ;

children growing up to manbood, and

hastening to eternity with no spiritual guide

to direct them in the paths to heaven, no in-

fluence of grace descending to arrest or

turn the strong current of man's depravity,

and by faith survey the effect in the ruins

of souls which the judgment day will un-

fold, compare these things with the change

which his liberality might under God ac-

Whether these wants are to be relieved

depends entirely on the future liberality of

our churches, the funds of the Society being

exhausted in affording the partial supplies of the last year. The Board of Directors,

however, relying on God to open the hearts

of his people, have sent their laborers into

the field, and wait, with confidence, the re-

sult of an early application to Christian be-

nevolence for seasonable supplies. The

work is God's. It is commanded by his

authority, it is blessed with his smiles. To

the General Association, to the churches

and citizens of this State, the directors com-

mit, under God, Wis cause of their suffer-

ing brethien. N. W. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

INSTALLATION.

Installed over the first Church and Society in

The introductory prayer was offered by

Stafford, on the 16.h instant, the Rev. Cynus W.

the Rev. Mr. Ely, of Monson, (Mass.)—the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, of hadley, Mass. delivered a c. scourse from 1 Cor. ii 2.—the installing prayer by Rev Mr. Woodraff, of N. Coventry—the Rev.

Mr. Brockway, of Ellington, gave the charge to the pastor—the fellowship of the churches was

expresed by the Rev. Mr. Nash, of Tolland-fie

Rev. Mr. Loomis, of Willington, gave the chy ge to the people—the Rev. Mr. logals, of West biaf-ford made the concluding prayer.

ful occasion was expressed by the unusual number of ministers of the Gospel assembled to witness an event so long prayed for, the rebuilding of this desolation of Zion, over which the children

of God have so often wept. The great decorum and order of the day—the stillness, the fixed at-

tention, the interest, the tear, the joy, the solem-

nity of a crowded assembly during the public services, declared, God is here. The chair of singers added much to the interest of the day.

It is a worthy of mention with Evely gratitude to the Great Head of the Church, y at this is the

second instance after a lapse of may years of the second instance after a lapse of may years of the re-settlement of the gospet minist y in this town since the wastes of Zion were it at cheered, not by the inert, but strikingly act ve benevolence of the Domestic Missionary S of ety, whose deads have recently begun to say, I ye warmed and filled—Con. Cour.

The deep interest felt on this solemn and joy-

complish, and not be moved to effort?

one hundred the hopes of eternal life.

ORDINATIONS. From the preceding statement it appears By request of the Missionary Society of Con-necticut, was ordanied at Burton, Geauga county, Olijo, on the 10th of June, Rev. ALVAY Coz, as a Missionary in the new settlements. This is the the first ordination which has taken place in the Connecticut Reserve, and of course much interbors amounts to more than three years and est was excited relative to this solemn and impora half; that in no instance have they labortant transaction. The Rev. Joseph Treate made the introductory prayer—the Rev. Thomas Barn, ed where the inability of the people to sup-port the gospel was not real; that uniform-ly the labors of the missionaties have been preached the sermon from Matt. ix. 36. But phen he saw the multitudes, he was moved with comgratefully received; that congregations passion on them, because they fainted and were suttered abroad as theep having no thepherd- the Rev. Giles H. Cowles, made the consecrating prayerhave been led more highly to prize gospel ordinances; that earnest desires bave been the Rev. John Seward, gave the charge—the Rev. Harvey Coe, gave the right hand of fellowship excited, and increased efforts made to seand the Rev. Simeon Woodruff, made the conclu ing; that in others there is considerable ding prayer. Although there was considerable rain on the day of ordination, yet there was a large concourse of people present and they manifested their interest by profound and serious at-tention to the exercises of the day. It is a pleasreconciliation which pervades these decayed Societies, that they are willing to do even ing fact that the Lord is raising up and sending forth laborers into his vineyard, and that the wil more according to their ability than is ordinarily done by more highly favored parishes; that the hearts of God's children have derness and solitary place is made glad. We hope that New-Connecticut will be a nursury for great number of faithful Misssionaries, and that been gladdened, their graces revived and their strength increased; that one church they shall go forth as heralds of the cross to proclaim peace on earth and good will to men. The Connecticut Reserve Bible Society met at respectable for its numbers and happy in its prospects has been established; that one

at Burton, June 11. and also the Connecticut Reserve Moral Society, the same day. The Reports of these Societies were favorable, and some important resolutions were passed by the Mora! Society. The state of Morals is rapidly becoming better; but still in some places there are many things to be lamented, The Rev Simeon Wood ruff, preached a sermon before the B ble Society from Dan. ii. 35 last part. "The stone that smote the image became a great mountain and filled the whole earth " A sermon was also preached before the Moral Society, by the Rev. Harvey Coe, from Isa: Ivii. 19, "Take up the stumbling block out of the way of my people." Both sermons were appropriate and impressive. May the Lord biess the m to the benefit of all concerned. May the earth speedily be filled with the knowledge and glory of God -Rel. Intel.

On the 23d ult, the Rev. GROVE LAWRENCE BLOWNYLLE, to the pastoral charge of the North Congregational Church and Society in Woodbury, Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Amos Pct engill, of Litchfield, South Farms; Sermon by Rev. Jacob Catlin, of New-Marlborough, (Mass); Consecrating Prayer by Rev Wm R. Weeks, of South Farms; Charge by Rev. Joseph E. Camp, of Northfield; Right Hand of Fellowshp by Rev. ohn Langdon, of Bethlehem; and Concluding Prayer by Rev. Fosdic Harrison, of Roxbury.

Extract of a letter to the Editor dated El-

mira, Tioga County, (N. Y.) July 15. Elmira, situated on both sides the Tioga of hemung River, has been settled about 30 years. It has enjoyed much Missionary and stated Gus. pel labor. Some seasons of more than ordinary attention to religion, have been experienced. A Church of Christ, professing the orthodox faith, has existed here, in the different states of prosperity and adversity, for about 20 years; and although there is at present no special concern manifested about the salvation of the soul, or any extraordinary religious awakening; yet, there are some indications that God is preparing the way for the communication of the spiritual blessings of the Gospel to our perishing souls. There is a spirit of liberality and of doing good to the Zion of our God manifested, which is very unusual.

Last summer there was formed, in this town, Female Bible and Education Society, the object of which is, to multiply the copies of the Holy Scriptures in this region, and to aid in Educating poor and pious young men for the Gospel Ministry. Last fall a branch of the Youth's Missionary Society for the Western Country was or ganized here, and a few days since a Female Society was organized for the benefit of the mission at Bombay. - These societies are respectable

for numbers and zeal.

We have established two Sabbath Schools with very animating prospects under the direction and tuition of pious and accompished Females. The inhabitants of the town are now erecting two Meeting-houses for public divine worship, in different parts of the town, and supporting two Presbyterian Ministers. Although ing ; yet God graciously waters those who water others; and we cannot but lope, that he will open the windows of beaven and pour us out a blessing. Our praying people, under these cir-cumstences, are greatly animated and encouraged to wrestle and persevere in their supplications to the throne of Grace .- Rel. Intel.

The Newark Mite Society.

Held their first annual meeting the 30th June The special object to which the funds of this Society are to be exclusively appropriated, is the education of Heathen children in India. The Treasurer has received, by subscription,

\$104,97. By donation, \$14,50.
One hundred dollars have been forwarded to the Treasurer of the American Board of Commisioners for Foreign Missions.

The present number of members belonging to this Society is about 190; and the sum due on subscription upwards of \$100. It is ascertained that the members belonging to this Society below the age of fifteen years would have of themselves a sufficiency of funds

to educate one Indian youth. Voted, That the thanks of the Society be returned to " A friend of the heathen," for the lib. eral donation of twenty five dollars.

FOR THE RECORDER. Character of the true Missionary.

He combines the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove. His heart is warm ; his understanding is clear; his knowledge of humax hature is accurate; he readily distinguishes ine varying shades of character; discerns the best avenues to the heart; and his overflowing compassions produce every accommodation of his conduct to the infirmities of men, that will consist with the honor of his Saviour. His governing principle is Love. To "vindicate the ways of God to men," and to defend the great truths of revelation; to exalt Christ on the ruins of human pride, and to "magnify the riches of grace," he cheerfully submits to "spend and be spent."—
To increase his fund of useful knowledge; to cherish candor of disposition and an elevated purity of affection, he practises rigid self denial, unremitted vigilance, and fervent devotion. He has the command of his own spirit; an humble demeanor; an affectionate address; a persevering zeal; and an overcoming faith.—In fine; the true Missionary is a here. His character is too elevat-Missionary is a here. His character is too elevated to admit of comparison with those who bear the title on account of deluging the world with blood—extorting widow's tears & orphan's sighs; or even with those who have dared every danger to sustain their falling country, or divert from it the strong current of disaster. We may justly venerate the man who, immoveable as Atlas, bears on his shoulders the whole weight of a nation's cares and sufferings; but emotions of the tion's cares and sufferings; but emotions of the highest admiration are reserved for that undannied courage, that invincible fortitude, which bearing aloft the standard of the cross, defies the frowns of earth, the wrath of hell, and plants it for eternity in the very heart of Satan's empire.
"Flesh and blood" in vain aspire to heroism like this. God is its author. The salvation of a world is its object. Heaven is its reward.

THE RECOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AU Extract of a Letter from 0. Esq. Pomfret, Con. to the July 25, 1817. "With respect to the subj desired me to communicate; I more to say, that might be en

who are making exertions for a morals. But something I can a was a problem, until last summer vest, in a season like that of law secured without the use of ardes experiment; though I have very may he dispensed with, in any se summer was uncommonly cool, a hay unusually light; of course season, to make the first essay, to

" In accord with a rule of on ty," my brother and myself told of that we should consider ourselve gations to furnish them with rus. must not expect it of us. Seren boys were employed, in the coun of having, who secured the grains were the growth of about an heat this was done without one drop of either in the house or field; and 1 never saw the business of having much apparent ease, as the last was no complaint from any one rum; none of them were sick, a sons had frequently been the car to remark that two of the hade accustomed to the use of spirits together, when at work on bride heavy jobs ; these men labored the close of the harvest as at the as vigorously. Their drink was fee and tea , they eat five times in

larly, twice however sparingly. "Three years ago we used the rum, in getting our hay and Enel which we experienced the follow ges :- First, The work was not Second, In a month there was me -As to the first; all know the is like a goad to the ox; under drives on furiously; his judged duress, his work is done in an heartily disapprove were he se ment in his hands is battered, es ken. As to the second; through many accidents occur, which on for instance, a load of hay of grannot being judiciously laid, falls are wired, the place for pasis, chosen. The men too are frequen under the necessity of applying a while they lose a number of things have frequently taken plane have called themselves more them and possessed the free use of the fact they have become debiliated of the day, and are useks or we "I would observe, that waste

this year, with the same sipals. It is now the 25th day of July, at ardent spirits in no manner nor men instead of rising in the mo thirsty, (as all grog-drinkers de cheerful, and want nothing until

" Several families of good of near se, fom principle keep m of them is a large farmer, and rum, the last season, in getting not belong to the Moral Society lieve abandoned the use of run of its inutility, without any re moralizing effects on society.

"These facts you will use my dulge the strong hope that vice an important diminution, at no ardent spirit, its most fattening nutriment, shall be universally banished from our country."

We do not insert the foregod luable as it is, because the fa without a parallel; it is a please very many of our fellow-citize the subject, and obtaining for the stration from actual experime bility as well as the necessity of form in the use of ardent spin the public. Through motely, sion of provoking displeasure seeming to attach too much in that are made on a small scale understood and exp. sed to con who are in possession of simil bove stated, are deterred from and even induced to say "kt feel it their duty to do for the rals, and be still about it." in a different light. " Facts at A single fact, well attested, on the minds of people general than a bundred dry argumen less energy; it comes home; to them, " go and do likewis

We doubt not that our res ly obliged to our Correspond and that they will unite with ing for such a collection of fa " image and superscription," philosophers and Christian in their efforts to portray the dies of intemperance. It is indeed, that nearly 700 of on this Commonwealth, are and tims of premature death, and property expended to feed tavaging society and plungi into eternal ruin. Who will best method of exterminate those men as the Deliverers the most degrading vassals to point out the "ways and encourage and defend all t

no vice is rests of th

led the mode gh evil re will lower its aid, that me s much rease it! This on not learned say, " the What is themselves

afraid to nay get rid of dr

York, Upper Canada, was destroyed by fire; and two blacksmiths, who were stated lodgers, and a

On Wednesday last a man was committed to Middlesex County Jail in Concord, on the charge of having made a most violent and cruel assault upon a young woman.—He beat her severely, put out both her eyes, and left her in such a state that her life is despaired of. It is said that he committed this horrid outrage in revenge for her

him prosecuting his journey from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbor, on the northern border of the United States. He probably passed the Sabbath of the 3d inst at Sacket'sHarbor, or vicinity; and on Monday embarked on Lake Ontario, in the steam boat Ontario.

We understand he contemplated stopping at Oswego, Sodus, Carthage, and other seaports on that inland ocean; which would consume the week before he arrived at Lewiston, on the Niagof September ;-in full season to make all the neurly 300 miles in length. (Cent.

So far promises well. Winter grain has been more abundant in former seasons; but our fields of spring grain, we are fully convinced were never more heavily ladened. The weather has been particularly favorable, not only for making hay, but for vegetation. Corn, an essential article of consumption, and one which will always command the money, never promised better though early frosts, &c. have impeded its growth.

of the union, concur in representing, that the crops will be more abundant than was ever before witnessed. They are not only better in quality, but in many districts the quantity is double, and in some treble, that of any former year. It might be usefull to consider in time the effects which this superabundance of the products of the earth is likely to have upon the community, and particularly in relation to its pecuniary embarrasments. Prosperity, more than adversity, tests our prudence; and by creating imaginary wants, not unfrequently leads to extravagance and ruin. One effect of our abundant crops will pretty certainly be, to reduce the prices from 30 to 50 per cent, so that the aggregate value of the products of a farm may not be more, though the quantity may be double, than the medium of former years.

The dismantlement of the British vessels on the

ter Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, (and recently appointed Secretary of State of the United States) and his Ludy and Family, arrived here yesterday morning, all in good health, on board the ship Washington, Captain Forman, from London, and 43 days from Cowes.

gate Inconstant, Sir James Lucas Yeo, commander, has arrived at our Watering Place, in 15 days from Jamaica, with about half a million of dollars for the Bank of the United States. Sir James came up yesterday morning, to receive the necessary instructions for landing the specie. It

which she proceeds to England .- Eve. Post. .

journed for one week.

Another Ship of the Line .- Com. Rodgers, and Decatur, two of the Navy Board of Commissioners arrived in this city on Monday evening, and visited the Navy-Yard on Tuesday.—We understand a contract has been made with Mr. Henry Bekford, for building a 74 gun-ship, at our Navy-Yard, and that preparations are now making to

Court of Ohio, a habeas corpus was granted to enquire into the cause of retaining a negro who was claimed as a slave by a man in Kentucky. His Honor Judge McLean, expressed the following opinion, in which Judge Brown, concurred:that where a slave was sent into this State to perform services for his master, even for a day,

had become (in June last) thick, of a green color, emitting a nauseous smell, and having slead fish froating on its surface. Various causes had been assigned for the phenomena—such as the heat of the weather—the calmness of the atmosphere. phere, &c. None, however, were satisfactory, because other waters in the vicinity were not affected by the heat or stillness.—At the last dates, however, the water had acquired nearly its original sweetness and purity. MARRIAGES.

this District, than a correct statement from dif-

ferent sections of the country of the produce that

may be obtained by proper and judicious cultiva-

tion. The crops of grain in this part of the coun-

try are likely to be as good, at least, as was ever known. Every one who has sown grain has the

promise of an ample reward. Among all the fields in this vicinity, there is one which has at-

tracted general notice. It belongs to Col. Samuel

Thatcher of Warren. One year since it was a

It has been sown with 21 bushels of winter rye

and wheat and oats to make 3.3 bushels. I have

seen many fields at the westward as well as in

Maine, but never so fine a field as this. More

than a fortnight since I measured several stalks of

rye more than 7 feet long, and the heads are in

proportion. Why should farmers leave Maine ! In no section of the Union can their produce be

conveyed to market with so much facility, or con-

verted with more certainty into money, and the

appearance of the above field is alone sufficient to dispel all double respecting the fertility of its soil. St. George's River, July 31st.

Mail Robber. A mail carrier between Zanes-

ville and Troy, Ohio, by the name of Samuel Bun-

ting, was lately apprehended for robbing the mail. He confessed having taken 200 dollars,

On Wednesday last, the court having conven-

ed for the trial of criminals, one of the prisoners

made his escape through a window of the court room, but was soon retaken; another one, how-

ever, a convicted culprit, by the name of Holmes,

while general attention was drawn to the appre-

hension of the former, took his departure through

the same channel of conveyance, the window,

and we understand was not missed for half an

hour after. No advices have since been obtain-

ed of the course the gentleman has taken, altho'

the sheriff has undoubtedly exercised his usual

In the city and county of Philadelphia, any per-

son, selling spirituous liquors in quantity or by

less measure than a pint is liable to a fine of ffty

dollars for the first offence, and one hundred dol

lars for every other offence, and the costs, or im-

prisonment at hard labor for two or three months.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The papers received as well as private letters.

state, that the prospects for the coming harvest had brightened very much during the last three

weeks, both in England and France-that in the

South of France, the Rye Harvest had already

begun and the crop was abundant.
The trial of Dr. Watson, on which for some time the eyes of the whole united kingdom have

been anxiously fixed, with no common degree of

interest, having terminated in his acquittal, on the

16th June, to the satisfaction of a vast majority of

the nation, the three remaining prisoners (This-tlewood, Hopper, and Preston) who were implica-ted with him, were brought into Court on the

following morning; a new jury sworn; and the

attorney-general informing the Court that it was

not his intention to call witnesses to support the

charge against them, Lord Ellenborough directed

the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, which

was instant'y delivered in and recorded, and the prisoners were discharged, amidst the acclama-tions of the populace in the Hall, and the immense

The select committee of the House of Com-

mons, on the subject of Finance, have made a

fourth report, which has been printed. They

have taken into their statement the probable in-

come and expenditure of the present and ensuing

year; from which it appears that there will re-

main to be provided for the year 1817 by extra-

ordinary resources 15,312,288/, and in the year

1818, 12,711,311! independently of any addition

to the annual charge, by season of any new debt

years; a statement which, it must be allowed,

affords no very flattering prospect of the finances

and resources of the empire. It is said to be

formed on the most favorable basis, and on the

presumption of a continued peace. The commit-

tee are desirous of holding out some prospect of

a diminished expenditure ; not however, by re-

ducing the establishments-but by lowering, at

no distant period, the rate of interest on the Nation-

produce a saving of from two to three millions,

and seem to consider it as a resource which pro-

mises the greatest and most substantial relief to

Charleston, July 29 .- We learn by the schr.

Humming-Bird, from St. Mary's, that the force

of Gen. Mc. Gregor, has been considerably aug-

mented since our last advices from thence, that

he has now about three hundred men, and is daily

encreasing in strength, solunteers from Georgie

and the Floridas coming in every day. His fol-

lawers were in high spirits, and were waiting for

reinforcements from New-York, to march against

St. Augustine. Accounts had been received from St. A. of a reinforcement from Havana having

reached there, among which was a portion of ca

valry. Mc. Gregor was also collecting horses, &c.

for the formation of a corps of the same descrip-

Norfolk, July 30 .- The sloop of war Alest, Lt.

Kennedy, has arrived here from the Mediteranean;

bringing as passengers, the following officers :-

Boorman, and F. Forrest; and Midshipmen Mont-

Capt. Walter Stewart, Lieutenants G. W. Spoo-ner, and Dudley, we learn with regret, have died

on board the squadron, The Washington, 74 (undergoing repairs) frig-ate Constellation, and ships Poscock and Spack,

were at Mahon.

Despatches for Government from Com. Chauncey and Mr. Shaler, were brought in the Alert.

The Dey of Algiers was placing his fortresses in the best order.—He is reputed to be a man of

quick and accurate perceptions and indefatigable of body. The passengers in the Alert heard nothing of the recent outrages committed on the

European Consuls, &c. which have been reported.

Commodure Chauncey was preparing an elegant parge for an excursion to Rome, 1 probably to sait in company with Cleopatra's Barge, which was at Gibraltar, an object of universal admira-

The U. States' Frigate Gongress, Capt. Morris, arrived at that port on the 22d of July to make a demand of satisfaction for certain injuries done to c tizens of this country. A salute was fired and returned, and mutual civilities exchanged by Capt. Morris, and the mulatto President Petion.

No definitive arrangement took place; but the Congress sailed on the 27th ult. for the Cape, to make certain demands from Christophe of re-

dress for injuries received

From Port-au Prince.

gomery, Nixon, Lee, Cook, and Channing.

From the Mediterranean.

al Debt. From this measure they calculate to

in either of

From Amelia.

Latest from England.

vigilance to effect his apprehension .- Balt. Pat.

wilderness.

and was committed.

on the 23d of June.

multitude without.

which may be creat

In Boston, Mr. Samuel Besk, of Philadelphia, to Miss Frances R. Wailach, 3d daughter of Mr. Moses Wallath.—Mr. John M. Menrey, to Miss Sarah Barry.—Mr. John Hinex. mcrchant, to Miss Eliza daughter of Mr. Richard Caswell.—Mr. Thomas Green, to Miss Mary Fowle.

In Charlestown, Mr. Charles F. Waldo, to Miss Sarah V. Forsser, and Mr. Joseph Damoss, of East-Sudheiry, to Miss Rebecca Forster, daughters of Mr. Jacob Forster.—Capt. John S. Call, to Miss Eanice Baxter.

In Beverly, Mr. John Worsley, of Boston, to Miss Saily Worsley.

Yorsley. In Milton, Mr. John W. Read, to Miss Mary Bullock. In Gloucester, Mr. James Collins, to Miss Betsey West. In Andover, Dr. Archelaus Putuans, of Danvers, to Miss Sa

rab W. Noyes.
In Quincy, Lieut. Charles T. Clark, of the U. S. Navy, to
Miss Susan B. Adanss.
In Bedford, Mr. Robert Lincoln, of Hillsborough, to Miss
Betsey Wallace.

Betsey Waliace.
In Bristol, R. I. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, George
F. Usher, Esq. to Miss Susan Maria Griswold, eldest daughter
of the Rt. Rev. Gentleman.—Capt. William S. Barrett, of Baston, to Miss Mary H. Phillips, daughter of the late Capt. N. P.
In Readfield, Dr. Isaac Case, of Hampden, to Miss Abigail
daughter of Behavi Page. Esq. daughter of Robert Page, Esq.
In Leieuster, Mr. John Clap, merchant, of Boston, to Miss
Eliza C. Fijnt, daughter of Dr. Austin Flint.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Henry Livingston Breese, son of Arthur Breese, Faq. of Utica, N. York.—Mr. Moses Thayer, aged 59.—Mr. Manasch S. Cory, aged 21, formerly of Hillsborough, N. H.—Mr. Patrick Murphy, aged 60.—Capt Josiah Wheeler, aged 74.—Mrs. Julina Cuolidge, aged 28, wife of Mr. Charles Coolidge.

In Beverly, Mrs. Anna Thorndike, consort of the Hos. Israel Thorndike, of Boston, aged 52.—Mrs. Saily Furnis, aged 18, and her child, aged 1 year.

In Edgartown, Hon. William Jernegan, aged 89.

In Hughana, Miss Martha Shattuek, aged 24.

In Cambridge, Mr. William Wesson, and three of his children, Nancy, Charlotte, and Charles Cartis Wesson; all within one week. Two other of his children are severely indisposed.

In West Cambridge, Mrs. Lucy B. Frost, wife of hir. John Frost, 2d. aged 32.

In Braintree, Dr. Nathaniel Thayer, aged 32.

In Waterrown, Hon. Amos Boud, aged 68.

In Charlestown, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Phipps, aged 31, consort of Col. Joshua B. Phipps.

In Saken, Mr. Thomas Blake, merchant aged 25.

In Wenham, Lydin Cummings, aged 32.

In Newbury, Mr. Greenleaf Coker, aged 18.—Mr. Joseph Rollins.—The wife of Mr. Mozer Adams, aged 50.—Abs. Ann Caffin, aged 67.

In Gloucester, William Kennedy, aged 9 years.

Ins.—The wife of Mr. Moses Adams, aged 50.—Miss Ann Caffin, aged 67.

In Gloucester, William Kennedy, aged 9 years.
In Namtucket, Capt. James Guinn, aged 62.—A daughter of Mr. Ephrainn Adams, aged 9 years. Her death was occasioned by a tamarind atone lodging in her wind-pipe. Her sister threw it in her mouth, while at play, saying "open your mouth and dant your eyer," See. This actident should serve as a caution against similar practices.—The little victim lived but a few hours, in great agony.

In Charlestown, N. H. Mon. Benismin West, and 71.

few hours, in great agony.

In Charlestown, N. H. Hon, Benjamin West, aged 71. Mr. West in his will has bequeathed to the parish to which he belonged, a valuable real exacte, estimated to be worth 5000 dollars, the income of which is to be appropriated for the support

ars, the income of which is to be appropriated for the support in aminter.

In Antrim, N. H. Dencon James Aiken, aged 87—the first settler of that town, which now contains 1300 inhabitants.

In New-Bedford, Dencon Jirah Swift, aged 76.

In Bristol, R. I. Dencon Joseph Wardwell, aged 71.

In Conway, Dencon Joel Baker, aged 75.

In Pomfret, Con. Mr. Elisaph Whitney, aged One Hundred and Three Years and three days!—His posterity 194.

In Providence, William B Penee, aged 18.—Miss Freelove, laughter of Hon. James Feuner, aged 19.—Mrs. Charlotte, wife of Mr. Calvin Chamberlain, aged 53.—Mr. David Cady, aged 63.

In Newport, Mrs. Rebecca, wife of Mr. Grouge Smith, aged 42. of Mr. Calvin Chamberlain, aged 53.—Mr. David Cady, aged os. In Newport, Mrs. Rebecca, wife of Mr. George Smith, aged 43. In Haverbill, Mrs. Mary C. Varnum, wife of Hon. John Var-num, and daughter of the late Dr. Narhaniel Saltonstall, aged 35. In Marshfield, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Capt. Jotham Tilden, 45. In Walpole, Mr. Benjamin Hawes, aged 70. In Medway, of consumption, June 30, Mr. Ata Turner, aged 20; and our the 4th inst. Miss Cynthia Turner; son and daugh-New York. Aug. 7 .- Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Tea-Plant, Brown, 43 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed

of Col. Amos I urner. In Framingham, John Stone, Esq. formerly of Holliston, 85. In Lancaster, Mr. Paul Willard, aged 53.

Dancaster, Mr. Faul Williard, aged 53.
Cobasset, Mr. Samuel Oakes, aged 68.
Goshen, Mr. Stusannah reliet of Col. Neberniah May, 59.
Routand, Mr. Abraham Wheeler, aged 71.
Worcester, Henry, son of Mr. Samuel Warden, aged 15.
Farmington, Capt. John Hally, aged 71, furmerly of Mar-

ha's Vineyard.

In New-Durhain, Mr. Jonathan Folsom, aged 70.

In Cumberland, R. I. Mrs. Huldah, wife of Mr. Nathan
Weatherhead, aged 62.

In East-Greenwich, Mrs. Cynthia, wife of Mr. John Sprague,

aged 37.

In Philadelphia, Mrs. Ann A. Steemer, aged 89.

In South-Orange, N. J. Mr. Elius B. Ferrill, aged 21—killed by being entangled in a horse chain, and being dragged nearly 20 roats by his allighted animal. He was a pious young man, and attended prayer meeting the preceding evening.

In Utica, while on a visit to his children, Mr. Thomas Williams, aged 53, a mative of Mosphury, Massachusetts.

In Savannah, July 23, Mr. Benjamin Hoyt, aged 28, a native of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts. In Virginia, Major Freslerick Woodson, an old Revolutionary

officer.

In Piketon, Ohio, Mr. Isaac Arnold, house-carpenter, an emigrant from one of the New-England States.

In Charleston, S. C. Mr. John Hazard, ship-joiner, ared 23, a native of Massachusetts, but for some time a resident in Charleston; leaving a wife and 4 children to mourn their loss.

In Havana, Mr. Rufus Fletcher, mulahipman of the U. S. Navy, on a furlough.

Navy, on a furlough. Starte Peteber, midshipman of the U. S. Navy, on a furlough.

Last from on board ship Clarism. King, on her passage to Amsterdam, in a gale, on the Grand Bank, March 27, Mr. Geurge O. Mitchell, belonging to Marblehend, aged 27.

Drowned, at sea, Mr. Issac Fellowes, of Beverly, aged 40.

In Goudsloupe, Capt. Chandler R. Goodwin, of brig Rising States, of Portsmouth, aged 24.

CHEAP GOODS.

OSIAH DOW,up stairs, Cornhill square, has this day received from the Marshal's sale, A variety of Cheap Goods, among which are est Choppa Romal and Bandanna Hdkfs. : glish Boots; a few boxes Spanish Cigars.

Also-Cotton Cambrics; blue and assorted coloured Cloths; black & green Bombazets; Cottons, &c. The above are offered at prices much below the regular cost.

Will Sell Cheap!

AMES BREWER, having removed from Court-street to No. 64 Market-street, (four doors from the corner of Court-street,) ofers for sale-

Nice white Cambricks, yard wide, at 1s 9d per vard-ditto ditto, yard and half wide, 2s per yd .nice white Silk Gloves, 2s pr.-elegant Plaid Silks, from 4s to 4s 6d per yard-ditto Black Lustrings—few pieces Figured Leno and Plain ditto at 1s 6d—with a handsome assortment of European and India Goods, which will be sold proportionably low. Aug. 5.

Merino Shawls, Silks, Sattins, &c. BENJAMIN DOW, (head of State-street,) No 56, Cornhill, has received & opened this day, case Merino Shawls, rich embroidered borders,

1 do. handsome Silk Shawls,

1 do. rich Sattins-white, green, black, and other fashionable colors, 1 do. Florence Lustrings, among which are,

white, green, blue, &c. Farniture Prints, plad Silks, Muslins, &c. Also, 1 small case of Thread Laces. July 29.

REMOVAL. TEREMIAH FITCH & Co. have remov-Lieutenants Pierce, Breese, Rousseaux, J. Nic-holson, Ten Eick, Connover, Belt, Ramsay, Gaunt, ed their business from No. 27, Cornhill, to No. 5, Cheapside, opposite WILLIAMS & Wood's corner store, where they offer for sale, a large assort-ment of English, French and India GOODS, by The United States had sailed for Mahon with Mr. Consul Shaler, on board. The ship Erie was

wholesale and retail, for cash or credit.

ANDREW ELLISON-Tailor. HAS removed from No. 25, the he intends car-AS removed from No. 25, Hanover-street, to rying on his business in its various branches, and hopes by unremitting attention to merit a continuance of public favor. July 22.

Cabinet Manufactory. OSHUA B. HANNERS, at his shop in Berrystreet, (near the Rev. Mr. Channing's Meetingmanufactures all kinds of CABINET WORK, of the best materials, and in a workmanlike manner.

Old furniture repaired and varnished—and all kinds of work in the line of his profession, exe-cuted at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. July 29.

RALPH HIBBARD.

IF Ralph Hibbard, who was the nephew of the tate RALPH TUNNIELEFFE, Esq. of Rotherham, in Yorkshire (Eng.) be now living, and will apply at the office of Messes. Wheatley & Badger, in Rotherham, aforesaid, he will hear of something this advantage.

to his advantage.

And any person who can give information of the said Ralph Hibbard, at the above office, will be handsomely rewarded. The said Ralph Hibbard, left Rotherham about forty years are, and was supposed to go to America. Other Editors are requested to notice the above.

July 29.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, Theolo-O gical Printer and Bookseller, No. 50 Combill, Boston, informs his friends and the public in town and country, that he has just completed the publication in six royal 8vo. volumes, on surer-fine white woven paper, of SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE,

printed with a very handsome, new, and large type-0 suitable to the eyes of aged peopleprice at present is \$18 in neat boards, or \$21 bound and lettered. The whole work comprises more than four thousand large pages of letter press! and is probably the cheapest book on sale. It is presumed the public are generally sufficient. ly acquainted with the merits of this popular per-formance; so that it only remains to speak of the execution of this edition, in doing which the words of disinterested and competent judges are pre-ferred to any thing the publisher might be able

himself to say.

Extract from the Panoplist for February, 1816.

"The execution of the work is the only thing concerning which the public need to be informed; and in regard to this we believe the purchaser will rarely fail of being PERFECTLY SATIS-FIED. The paper is fine, type new and fair, and the printing, so far as we have been able to examine, uncommonly accurate."

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Joseph Emerson, author of the Evangelical Primer. "Six editions of this great work have been

published in this country, except that two or three of them are not yet completed. So great was its popularity, that a few months sgo three

was its popularity, that a few months so three editions were compenced nearly at the same time.

"I have had considerable opportunity to examine and compare specimens of all these six editions, and am decidedly of opinion, that most people would greatly prefer ARMSTRUNG'S EDITION, now publishing in Boston. As the fold is octave, the volumes are not nearly so large as those of the quarto editions; but the paper is firer and whiter; the execution handsomer; the print, to appearance, nearly as large; and as it can be turned to the light with much less inconvenience, it may perhaps be read with equal eases and pleasure. It has the adventage of being cheaper, less cumbersome, and more elegant.

"ARMSTRONG'S EDITION, therefore, /is the one I can most highly recommend for the ose of families. It is peculiarly calculated to supersede the use of a large Bible; and in two respects, it will answer a better purpose, merely for reading the scriptures, as it is less cumbersome, and may be read by several persons at the

The whole work is now out and ready for sale, and will speak for itself. Notwithstanding the scarcity of money and the embarrassments of trade the past year, a continued increase has been made to the subscription list, till but a small proportion of the first edition remains to be sold, which has induced the publisher to prepare for, and commence upon, ANOTHER EDITION ! ONE VOLUME OF WHICH IS NOW FINISHED; the print-ing, paper, type and price is the same as the first edition, namely, It is to be well printed in royal octavo, on fine white woven paper, with an excel-lent type, and comprised in six volumes; the price is \$3,00 a volume in boards with cartridge paper backs; or \$3.50 a volume bound and lettered in sheep; subscribers can have which they please; but it is advisable to take them in boards, as when the work is completed they can be bound to suit the taste of each one, and be far more handsome and uniform than it is possible to make them when bound separately. Liberal terms will be allowed those who engage in obtaining subscribers.

TEVERY SIXTH COPY WILL BE GIVEN CRAS tis-that is, where a family or neighbors take six sets of the work, one person can engage the whole six sets, and in this way they will come at only \$2,50 a volume; or if bound at only \$2,92, which is a great saving to all who wish for the work.

To Farmers .- Gentlemen, this year you are favored with abundant crops; how can you better lay out a small sum than by purchasing for your own use and that of your family a BIBLE, with copious Notes, explaining the laws, history, prophecies, proverbs, parables, and doctrines contained therein, with Practical Observations, enforcing the duties encumbent on man as a rational and immortal being. This work will never be of less value than its cost, and will probably in a short time rise in price several dollars.

Ministers, Students, Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics are all invited to call on or send to the publisher, No. 50 Cornhill, Boston, for a subscription paper, where also the work may be examined. Those who live at a distance can be accommodated with the work by applying to Messrs. Schencks, Savannah , M. & C. Bridge, Charleston; W. K. M'Kinder, Norfolk; Mal-com M'Nain, Cowper Hill, N. C; Rev John Lord, Morris Flats, Madison Co.; Rev. Samuel Parker, Danby, Tiaga Co.; Dr. Noah Niles, Prattsburg, Steuben Co.; Rev. Joshua Dean, Locke; Rev. James Johnson, Potsdam, N. Y.; Dr. Wm. G. Hooker, Middlebury, Rev. Caleb Burge; Brattleboro, Rev. B. Fowler, Windsor, Ver. Henry Safford, Hanover College; Rev. Ethan Smith, Hopkinton, and many other of the Rev. Clergy in N. H.—also of James F. Shores, Portsmouth: In Bangar, Maine of Maior D. 1 Portsmouth: In Bangor, Maine, of Major D. J. Bent; Bath, W. & H. Hyde; Hallowell, E. Goodale : Portland, W. Hyde ; Saco, E. Goodale : Biddeford, Rev. Mr Turner : Newburyport, Charles Whipple and Ewen & Andrews; Salem, Henry Whipple and Cushing & Appleton. Besides these there are hundreds of other gentlemen in vasious parts of the United States who are ready to receive subscriptions for Armstrong's edition of Scott's Family Bible.

S. T. A. has also published and keeps constantly for sale, Life of Harriet Newell; Fanny Woodbury : Abigail Bailey : Foster's Essays : Smith on the Prophecies : Evangelical Primer : Bibli-cal Catechism : Whitefield's Life : Park-street Lectures; Minister's Companion; History of Missions; Christian Psalmody; Henry K. White; CKCIL'S REMAINS. (this very interesting work is now in the press;) Emmons' Sermons in 3 vols; The Panoplist in sets or single volumes; besides many others. Libraries, public and private, sup-plied on good terms. Constantly on hand, a general assortment of Books.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to. TO BE LET,

IF applied for within a few weeks, the whole or part of the 3 story WOODEN BUILDING a few rods South of the Meeting-house in Keene; it being suitable for most kinds of Mechanical business, particularly for a Printer, Hatter, Moroceo dresser, or, with little expense, a Trader. The above to be let for ten years, more or less. ABIJAH KINGSBURY.

Keene, N. H. Aug. 2, 1817. T. W. PARSONS-Dentist.

Espectfully informs the inhabitants of Boston R Espectfully informs the innantance of the line of his profession, at No. 38, Newbury-street. In consequence of his improved method of forming Armonde taken from tificial Teeth from accurate moulds taken from the human mouth, he is enabled firmly to affix them where there are no stumps remaining, and in many cases in which it has been deemed ut-terly impracticable to accure them. The great comfort and convenience of distinct articulation

comfort and convenience of dumnet articulation is preserved, and the appearance of the Teeth so natural as to deceive the most critical observer. Having been regularly educated to the profession, and after several years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is enabled to give perfect satisfaction to those who may please to honor him with their commands.

as help war! He is the best patriot, linelfout most entirely to wash his is moral pollutions; and he is the who, in his zeal to defend the the cross, has his eye most steadily fiximpression of vice and immorality. ration of our civil liberties, and relileges, depends, in the opinion of our spen, and best theologians, on the of public morality; but public moding we shall not long have occasion about unless the morals of individuerred; nor are the morals of indivio long as professed Christians themdate whether any thing ought to be es be done to prevent the progress of with the good man, it ought baquestion, whether any thing can be one an existing evil. It ought to be stronght into the foundation of all his pationice is too strong to baffle the

RECORD

TUESDAY, AUGUST

Letter from O. C. 6 rei. Con. to the Edi

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the first essay, to b begions of wisdom, virtue, and pious pleit of wine" to stim since is on his side. The resourruh a rule of our a mare pledged to him. His only quesr and myself told on ellow can I most effectually subh them with rum, serests of morality and religion ?" it of us. Seven p ed the mode of action, let him go formuch eril report, and good report"oyed, in the course cirred the grain an allower its crest, and ridicule will of about an hundre bee upon a rock. and that men cannot core without terhous one drop of a anach reason, it may be said, they s of having p school it-nor walk without it-nor case, as the last MODELIVE without it ! It is this of from any one, of that prevents the forming of somamlet of our country, for banm were sick, as ntly been the case. But in the case before us, we wo of the hands h proof that on an emergency, viz. e use of spirits by I

and get it, men can work, and

in, without it-yes-and by their

men labored as reigement, they are better without harvest as at the b "This sounds like strange doctrine ! heir drink was cie sot learned at a tippling shop ! eat five times in t on say, " they cannot get their work at-their men must and will have we used thirt what is the reason ! they but our hay and Englis demselves to prevent it. They enced the following work was not so il against it for once-but, the wer frowns, shrugs his shoulders, nth there was not "ie won't work if denied his grog ;" all know that ru shaid to say another word ! Is this the ox; under its ly; his judgment it is done in a mun gt rd of drunken laborers ? Or to witenness from society? Or even to enon, that " they cannot get their ove were he soler vihout rum ?"-The fact is this : been made only by few ; wherever second; through becur, which creat ad of hay of grain perered in, it has been crowned sicress-labor has been performmer acceptance of the Farmer, with unity laid, falls of mistisfaction to the laborer. Peace maplacency, contentment, and muen too are frequently of applying to se we the legitimate effects of the begian; while quarrels, sickness, astlessness, and ill will are the uently taken plan mences of the common system. free use of their will our fellow citizens disterest and happiness ! Can it ne debilitated

lint to the Benevolent.

universally combine to stranthey have hitherto cherished, and

die of intemperance, find their

a laudable exertions are made for the support and education of in India. This is doing well. hotbe equally proper to provide for hen, born in India, and cast upon have they not as powerful claims hes be heard among us in vain ? eds and mercies for them ? Shall er cast his dying eyes around, his tender babes? Shall the ain hope to find some friendto her relief, while she clasps heart those objects of her affecight from the sultry shores of at gave her birth? Do you the Children may be found? icut, under the immediate care Norr, who in the ardor of her erself to the India Mission, but with her languishing husband, afficted. Reader, place yourself of this afflicted family; then do ould have others do to you .- " I

and ye took me in." MISERICORDIA. -Under this head, in the last er, a case is stated of an Italian bit off his wife's nose. A more fales, that she had some time by his cruel treatment to leave tled in Charleston, as a milliner, ain herself, mother & daughew.York to purchase goods, hod her husband; but he, learnas, called upon her, professed resed amendment; to which she net would be regulated by ted to use some violence with d and escaped from him. He led to another person his deterish his object; came again found her asleep, and while in state, effected his brutal purpose since become his own execulike) hung himself on Tuesday

cipal Court. the Municipal Court, the notori-Was convicted on three indicton his own confession for stealuse from Mr. Gordon ;-on dury for possessing a counterfeit aton, with invent to utter the the third indictment by a Jury than TEX counterfeit bills of and more than ren of the Mechanics' with like intent, ion to the same. On the last tentenced to hard labor for LIFE the two last cases it appeared bills of those Banks, to the dred dollars were traced to his traffic in them proved from es. His guilt was made so macase that his counsellors Mr. lart, as well as the attorney for tled the third case without arearned Judge stated minutely lury who soon returned their On his way to the State Prison, to escape from his guard; but

red and committed. victs were also sentenced to State Prison, from two to five offences; and a number of red to imprisonment in the ous periods .- Ev. Gaz.

FIRE -On Sunday night last, a fire broke out Portland, Aug. 5.—The rage for emigration has become so extensive and alarming, and excited such a general spirit of despondency and discontent, that it is time some effectual endeavors were made to prevent it. Nothing perhaps, would be more likely to inspire confidence in the farmers of this. in a ten-foot building on Mesars. Jackson & Lin-coln's lumber-wharf, near Cambridge Bridge, which was destroyed, together with a quantity of lumber adjoining it. On the night of the 21st ult. a public house in

traveller who had taken up his lodgings in the house for the night, were unhappily burnt to death

having disclosed crimes of an attrocious nature, in which they were both implicated .- D. Adv.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Our last advices from THE PRESIDENT left

ara river. It will require another week to enable him to view the scenes, sites and fortiesses. and review the troops on that river. He will then if the season will admit, embark on Lake Erie, and visit the port of Eric, if not ascend to Detroit: and return to Washington, (taking Pittsburg, and perhaps Chilicothe, in his route) by the middle necessary preparations for the meeting of the 15th Congress in December next. • Lake Ontario is

THE SEASON

Albany, Aug. 5.—Our accounts from every part

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Lakes.

Lakes, we are assured, is in pursuance of a mutual agreement bewteen the American and British governments; who have stipulated that neither shall retain more than two revenue cutters, of two guns each, on either lake, in service; and that six months notice shall be given by either, of an intention to augment this force. This arrangement will save much expense to both pations ;will prevent occasions of collision and jealousy and is an evidence of confidence and good will, which it is the duty and must be to the interest of both nations to promote.

Arrival of Mr. Adams.

New-York, Aug. 7.—His Excellency JOHN

QUINCY ADAMS, late Ambassador and Minis-

Acc. 8. Valuable Arrival .- The British fri-

is said the Inconstant will sail again this day. The Inconstant is 15 days from Jamaica, and 7 from Havana, and has on board 405,000 dollars for the United States Bank, and 50,000 for individuals. She has also on board, 1,500,000 with

On the 8th ult. a son of Mr. Egbert Egbertson, aged about 13, fell from a board on which he was earning to swim, and was drowned.

Another New State.- The Convention authorized by an Act of the late Congress, for forming a Constitution and State Government for the Western part of the Mississippi Territory, assembled in the town of Washington, on the 7th of July. His Excellency Gov. Holmes was elected Tresident, and Louis Winton, Esq. Secretary. A resolution declaring the expediency of forming a Constitution and State Government was adopted by a vote of 36 to 11. A committee of 21 was then appointed to draft a Constitution, and, to give time for this object, the Convention ad-

N. T. pa. lay the keel. Slavery.—At a late session of the Supre

the slave was entitled to his freedom." Eleven African Slaves have been seized by a Revenue Cutter at St. Mary's, Georgia, which the owners were in the act of smuggling into the United States, from Amelia Island. They were committed to prison in Savannah.

New Alarm. The people in the vicinity of O-wasen Lake, (in New York State, near the village of Auburn) have been recently much alarmed. The water of the luke naturally clear and pure, had been recently much alarmed. nal sweetness and purity.

POETRY.

From the Monthly Magazine.

THE CHURCH-YARD.

Brooding, the shades of darkness hang,
O'er the still sullen house of death;
Nature is hush'd; no zephyr's breath
Disturbs the dull and heavy scene.

The moon appears, the light returns,
But not the cheering light of day;
'Tis a cold light of transient stay,
No warmth the borrow'd moon-ray yields.

Its silver beams rest on the tombs,

But enter not the grave's confines;

There neither sun nor moon-light shines,
But blackest night forever dwells.

The joy and grief of ages past,
The father's hope, the widow's stay,
The fear and hopes of former day,
Are mingled in one common mass.
Why are the dead reserved with care?
I see each rarrow house confin'd
Or with the briar or willow bind,

Or marble monument inscrib'd?

"Tis the bright hope the Bible gives,
That Death shall render back his slain,
And all the dead shall live again,
That teaches thus to guard their dust.

This store house of the dead shall ope,
And all that sleep in dust shall wake,
When the archangel's trump shall shake
The deep foundations of the earth.

Braintree, May 29, 1816.

D. Copset.

MISCELLANY.

HINDOO IDOLATRY.

Extracts from the Appendix to Rev. Mr. Norr's Sermon on Hindoo Idolatry.

[Concluded from page 138.]

The worship of the Hindoos.

The temples, as is suggested in the serman, are the babitations of the gods, and not places of accommodation for assembled worshippers. Some of them are large and high, with a dome and spire, but the apartments of the gods are small. Many of the temples which I have seen, are low-buildings, having several apartments for different gods. These apartments admit no light except by the door, through which in passing the temples, the different deities may be seen enshrined, and glittering with gilded ornaments. There is considerable variety in the size of the apartments, which, generally, are so small, as to be capable of admitting, hardly a dozen people at a time. Little temples, for one deity only, are common, and are scattered over town and country; but in the principal places of resort, there are generally a number, and all the temples are painted on the outside with an immense variety of figures, exhibiting to the eye the wild fables of Hindoo mythology.

Many of the worshippers perform their service before the door, standing in the vestibule. They carefully fix their eyes upon the god to whose presence they have come. mutter, indistinctly, a few words, salute the image by bringing both hands to the forehead; bow the head, slowly and solemnly, turn around, ring the bell, and retire. I have often stood in front of the temple of the goddess of Bombay, (for I could by no means be suffered to enter it,) and seen these acts of worship. And I have observed the proceedings of those devouter ones, who enter into the temple itself. I have observed them, as they entered, bringing their hands to their foreheads, and bowing to her very feet; touching themselves, apparently, with some sacred water, and then joining those, who were circumambulating the goddess, making a continual, and unbroken circle. At ten o'clock in the morning, I have observed her stripped of her ornaments, (as well as her neighbor deities,) and the Brahmins and Brahminees, washing and purifying her, to be again apparelled and adorned for the worship of her deluded votaries. I should have noticed the offerings of flowers which are daily presented to her, and how her neck is overhung, with a multitude of odoriferous necklaces. The same ceremonies of worship are per-

The same ceremonies of worship are performed at the other temples. As the worshippers retire, they pay their tribute to the Brahmins attendant at the temples; who sit in the vestibule on each side of the door, and receive a few kernels of rice from the several worshippers in succession. These collections, and the offerings to the gods, furnish their daily livelihood.

Besides the ordinary daily worship, which has been described, there is a noisy service performed in the morning and evening, by companies of singers, who unite their voices with the discordant clangor of cymbals. In the singing on these occasions, the voice is carried to its utmost stretch, and the countenance violently distorted, partly, as the natural consequence, and partly, as an affectation of earnestness. To please the gods, and not to harmonize the feelings in their worship, seems to be the object of this act of service. The choir of musicians are generally a solitary company, all whose senses, one would imagine, must be stunned by their own noise.

It is usual for the Hindoos to keep in their own houses, small images, and even smooth stones brought from sacred places. These they worship at home, besides the ordinary visible worship which has been already described. It is common to observe them using forms of salutation, and repeating praises while washing in the morning. Before eating, they wash their bodies as an act of religious purification,

A very considerable part of the service which the Hindoos pay their gods, is the fulfilment of vows. To making these, in great varieties, they are exceedingly addicted, not only to produce the removal of great evils, to avert great dangers, and procure important favors, but on very alight occasions. The circumambulation

of the gods, which has been mentioned, is not only a part of the ordinary daily service but is often performed in consequence of a vow. The votary determines the number of circumvolutions, I suppose, by the degree of influence over the gods, which the case seems to require.

The religious fig-tree, " with heart-shaped, pointed, and tremulous leaves," is highly venerated by the Hindoos, as sacred to Vishnoo, and is worshipped in the manner which has now been described. This tree I have observed at different temples, but there is a very large and aged one at a temple in the centre of Bombay, which is more particularly venerated and worshipped. It is walled around, and a flagged footwalk is prepared for the accommodation of the worshippers. Images of clay are placed around the body of the tree. To this tree numbers of the natives daily resort, to fulfil their vows, which can be done in many cases only by some hundreds of revolutions. I have generally observed, when I have visited the place early in the morning, twenty persons or more, following each other around the tree, muttering as they went, and throwing upon it their little offerings of rice and flowers, till the roots of the tree became literally covered. The Asceticks would sometimes come and toss in leaves between the worshippers, upon the images of the gods.

There is a religious service (which I have observed very frequently) common, I believe, principally, among the lower classes, in fulfilment of a vow. It is denominated by a name, which denotes the complete prostration of every part of the body, and seems to be an acknowledgment of an entire surrender. A curtain is held over the head of the votary, by four persons, each supporting a corner. An offering of cocoa-nuts, fruits, and flowers, and a band of noisy instruments attend him. Thus attended, he measures his way towards the temple of the god he serves, by repeatedly prostrating his body. At each prostration the procession stands, and the musicians strike up a louder tone, while the votary lays his body in the dust. In the busiest hours of the day, and in the most public streets, these processions are continually passing, and filling the streets with a perpetual din.

The Pilgrimages which the Hindoos undertake, often, though not always, are undertaken in consequence of vows. An instance occurs to me, of a poor man of my acquaintance, who took an expensive journey with his wife and infant son, to the place whence his family originated, that he might there offer to the family god, the hair of his son's head, agreeably to a vow which preceded his birth. It is very common to hear, of a person that has been ill, that he has gone on a pilgrimage, and there are holy places in every section of the country, as well as those which are visited by all the inhabitants of Hindostam to which, as occasion requires, the people are continually flocking, in fulfilment of vows. Ramisseram, an Island between Ceylon and the continent,-the famous Juggernaut in Orissa,- the Island of Sauger at the mouth of the Ganges,-that sacred river itself, and the city of Benares, are all well known places of resort. A place called Nasheck, about one hundred miles from Bombay, is much frequented by the natives there, in the month of September,

A very important branch of the worship of the Hindoos, and one in which all classes endeavor to honor the gods, is that of making pilgrimages, on stated days, to particular temples, to holy places, and for the performance of periodical worship. Thus on one occasion the whole population must go on a pilgrimage (for thus the word they use, is usually translated) to Walokeesbwur, more than two miles from the town of Bombay, a sacred tank, surrounded by temples, and houses of charity, for the accommodation of mendicants, devotees, and all sorts of seligious persons, whom the sacredness of the place collects together .- On another, three miles in another direction, to Maha Lacshmi, to the temple of the great Lacshmi, the wife of Vishnoo who has been already described. On another, they must throng the court of Bombay dave, bearing in their hands corn stalks, and boughs, passing in rapid succession through the temples, ringing bells, and making a bustle of their very adorations, and paying their worship as to a god, to a tree sacred to Mahadeva, the worship of which ensures victory for the year.

Narl Poojab, or Cocoanut day, which is on the full moon in the month of August, near the close of the tempestuous season, is one of the most remarkable of these pilgrimages. Between the fort of Bombay and the native town, is a large plain, which extends across the Island to the sea on either side. On the Eastern side at the distance of a few miles appears the continent; the Western opens to a bay, and presents as the view is extended, the wide expanded sea. The shore, is here, gently sloping, and is left bare for many a rod by the ebbing tide. Towards the Northern extremity of the plain, are the soldiers' lines, and a little farther on, the place of burning the dead, which is continually smoking with the funeral pile. Here I have seen assembled perhaps an undred thousand people. upon the western shore, to perform the appropriate duties of this anniversary, which are to make an offering of Cocoanuts to the sea. For some hours the plain is covered, and the people form a continual procession down the sloping shore, till their bodies are half immersed in water. A prayer is then offered up, and the worshippers as they successively arrive, toss into the sea a Cocoanut with a bunch of sprigs and flowers. Thousands are offered in the course of the

the Hindoos confidently commit their property and their vessels to her bosom. I have been told that this holiday is sacred to Pararu-Rama, who by his merits and arrow procured the recession of the sea from the lew lands on the western side of India. This holiday, as its reported origin would indicate, is peculiar to the western part of India.

The ceremonies of the buli holidays about the month of April, seem to be designed for the worship of an evil being. These ceremonies, it is impossible to describe in any decent manner. Let it be sufficient to observe, that for a fortnight, is the season of noise, riot, ribaldry and indecent action, and that men, women, and children, vererable old men, learned philosophers, the best members of Hindoo Society, engage in them publickly, apparently, under the full conviction that they are indispensable to the favor of the gods.

LETTER FROM INDIA.

A Letter from the Rev. GORDON HALL, Missionary at Bombay, to Rev. T. C. SEARLE, Montgomery, Maryland. [Concluded from page 138.]

We have good tidings from South Africa, and Otaheite. The Lord is working gloriously. Let his name be glorified ! In India things are forwarded, though it be slowly. The number of missionaries gradually increases. Five Wesleyan Methodists, who came out with Dr. Coke, are now settled in Ceylon. Three missionaries, substantial men, from the London Society, arrived about two weeks since in Bombay. One was destined to Malacca, and the other two to Surat. The same society has this year sent out one missionary to Vizagapatam, three to Java, and four to South Africa, and the Baptists one to Java, and one to Calcutta. But nothing is yet done compared with what is left undone! On every side, are fields, immense fields already white to harvest. " Pray ye the Lord of the harvest," &c. Behold the millions and millions, who know nothing of Christ, our dear and only Saviour! Why were these millions created? Why did Christ taste death for every one of them? Was it that they might spring up in unknown millions, and generation after generation, in quick succession, live and die in ignorance, and exist no more? Christians know that the world lies in wickedness, and that the great mass of their fellow men are this moment perishing in ignorance of that Saviour, whose gospel they are most solemnly charged to publish in all the world, to every creature. They know all this, yet they put forth no such exertions as are at all proportionate to the magnitude and importance of the work, and to their ability to perform it to the full extent of the command of their Lord and Master!!

We have advanced so far in the Mahratta language, that we can now express our ideas on almost any subject with a degree of readiness, and are daily laboring to communicate to the heathen some knowledge of Christ. My rule is to spend three hours every day among them. This is mostly after 4 o'clock, P. M. I go from temple to temple, from street to street, and from house to house. Sometimes I speak to one, sometimes to forty, or more, in the same place. I have translated some Tracts, and parts of the Scriptures, of which I have several written copies to hand about to one and another for a few days. Sometimes 1 read them to the people myself, and expound, and enlarge. I spend three hours every day with my Mahratta teacher. These things, with my study of the original Scriptures, a school of seventeen boys (mostly heathen) writing, &c. &c. make me very busy. I wish to have it so. When I can address the people with more confidence in my knowledge of the language, I see nothing to prevent my preaching to hundreds, if not to thousands, every day of my life. I assure you, I would not exchange my prospects for any situation whatever in my native land. I have the greatest occasion to praise the Lord, who has given me "this grace, that I should preach among the Gentiles the upsearchable riches of Christ." O beseech the Lord that his grace may be sufficient for me. I suppose there are about fifty temples

within about half a mile of our house. The greatest number of these are Hindoo temples, then the Mahometan mosques, and one synagogue of the Jews: to which may be added one Roman Catholick church. In the town, where we live, there are more than 100,000 natives, and in the villages close around, about as many more, to say nothing of the millions, who are not far from us on the east, north, and south. What can two missionaries do in the midst of such a vast, and bewildered multitude? We have communicated to the Board of Commissioners all the information, which we have been able to collect concerning a number of fields for missions in this part of the world. To the south of us, from Bombay to Ceylon, the whole coast is unoccupied: and to the north, from Surat to the mouth of the Indus, thence to the Red sea, and from that along the whole coast of Eastern Africa, including Madagascar, is work for a hundred missionaries. Alexandria, on the Mediterranean, Cairo, and Constantinople are extremely important and open fields. The Russian Empire bounds China (that store house of the world's population,) for about three thousand miles, and the emperor of Russia appears, as you observe from Reports of Bible Societies, to

it is to be observed, that the Americans are high in the favor of the Russians: what then ought our pious young men to do?

then ought our pious young men to do?

In Armenia, things are bearing a more favorable aspect. For several years past, a number of influential men have been exerting themselves to promote a revival of learning among that race of ancient Christians. This, added to the distribution of the Scriptures among them, looks encouraging. Should Christianity in its purity and power be revived among the Christians of Armenia and Georgia, it would be as life from the dead to the surrounding nations. What the king of Persia, a Mahometan, has said respecting Mr. Martyn's translation of the Testament, looks rather favorable; but when we consider the nature of imperial courtesy, it cannot amount to much.

The whole heathen world lies prostrate before the Churches, begging the bread of hife. Who would not gladly fly to their re-lief with that bread of life, that they may eat and never die! If the importance of missionary fields, is to be estimated by their population and the facilities of communicating instruction to the people; then the claims of Asia must be for a long time, beyond comparison, greater than those of other countries, especially the wilds of North America and the desolate sands of South Africa. This, when we speak of the relative importance of different regions; but every spot where unenlightened souls abide, is absolutely of infinite importance, and the day of judgment will shew us, no temporal sacrifices can be greater, than the object of saving one soul is important. O that we could duly feel this, both in regard to our own souls, and those of our fellow men!

You may expect me to say something about the religious practices of the heathen. They are endless and shocking; but, at present, I can only say a word. The various kinds of bodily torture, which they inflict upon themselves, their numerous austerities, sacrifices and offerings, seem to indicate a general belief in their minds, that some sufferings are necessary for obtaining the pardon of sin and the divine favor. But being ignorant of the righteousness of Christ they go about to establish a righteousness of their own. But, alas! how awfully they mistake! Their inventions are endless. I can briefly state two or three :- Some sit motionless, and by stopping their mouths and noses, they suppose they impel their souls through their bodies up to the crown of their heads, where God grants his reconciled presence to their souls : this is a common practice, which I have often seen. Another, in expectation of obtaining holiness and the Divine presence, sits motionless, with * * * *. Two lusty men I have seen, who for the same purpose, have imposed dumbness on themselves for twelve years Two persons I have seen, who have forced their left arms perpendicularly, till they have become immoveable, and their nails of an enormous length. These are but specimens of the people amongst whom I labor. In comparison with the hopes built on such delusions, how high is the value which you would place on your hope in Christ? just so high is the obligation which binds Christians to make the gospel known to every creature. I have written a long letter, but it seems nothing in comparison with what I should be glad to write.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge a letter from Dr. G. &c. I rejoice to think you join in the monthly prayer-meeting. Ministers and Churches, in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, the same day, all bowing before the same throne of grace, imploring the same blessings upon Zion!

I wish you to write often, and should any other brother feel disposed to do the same, it would strengthen my hands in the work. But the heathen are perishing while you are reading this letter, our moments fly; what we do must be done quickly; "the King's business requires haste."

Pray for me that I may be found faithful. If we strive to the utmost how little we shall do for Him, who has done so much for us! How little compared with what we hope to receive at his hands.

Your brother and fellow-servant in Christ, GORDON HALL.

Chillicothe Sabbath Schools.

We have already announced the establishment of a number of Sabbath Schools in this place, and the formation of a society called "The Chilli-cothe Association of Sabbath School Teachers." This Society has adopted a system of by-laws and regulations, for the purpose of securing efficient co-operation, and uniformity of procedure in the management of the Schools. The town has been divided into eight s hoot districts; in each of which there is a school urder the direction of competent instructors. To secure the regular attendance of the scholars, parents, guardians, and musters have been requested to enter them by subscrip ion for the term of one year, engaging to provide for them the necessary books. It is gratifying to find that Sabbath school instruction has met with the reneral approbation of the citizens. We have not been able to ascertain exactly weat number of scholars are taught in these schools, together with two conducted by ladies. and one formed for the instruction of people of color; but, from some calculations that have been made, it is believed that they considerably exceed four hundred.

The scholars are taught to read the scriptures, and memorize select passages. The scholars are also taught to sing the praises of God. The schools are to be brought together monthly, to sing in concert, and hear an address from a minister of the Gospel, of some one of the religious denominations in this place.—Chil. Recorder.

and the emperor of Russia appears, as you observe from Reports of Bible Societies, to be very favorable to religious and benevolent objects. Here what a string of missions, on the borders of his dominions, in the immediate vicinity of the Chinese, where missionaries might attempt the conversion of China with almost as much encouragement, as if they were in the heart of that seemingly impenetrable empire! And

Anecdotes of Lord Chief Judia

Selected For the Russ

While a student at Lincoln's lan, as vited, with other young studeous, token of town, and one of the company call much wine, that, notwithstanding all a could do to prevent it, he went on in his till he fell down as dead before them, so that were present a ere not a little affect it, who did what they could to bring his self again. This particularly affected the who thereupon went into another room, a ting the door, fell on his kneet and prare estly to God both for his friend, that he restored to life again, and that himself for given, for giving such countenances excess; and he vowed to God that never again keep company in that may drink a health while he lived. His friest ered, and he most religiously observed till his dying day.

When Gronwell was Lord Protector, a cause in which he was particularly a coming on before Judge Hale, instead of the jury to be returned according in the by the sheriff, or his lawful officer, he shimself; which, when Judge Hale food dismissed the jury, and would not trill Upon which the Protector was highly dwith him, and at his return from the combine in anger, "He was not fit to be all to which all the answer he made was was very true."

One of the first Peers of England see his chamber, and told him. "that had in law to be tried before him, he wast quaint him with it, that he might the derstand it, when it should come to be court." Upon which Judge Ble is him, and said, "be did not deal fairly his chamber about such affairs, for he ceived any information of causes but as where both parties were to be head he would not suffer him to go on the his grace (for he was a duke) wet; little dissatisfied, and complained of the said as a rudeness that was not to be said his majesty bid him content himself in oworse used, and said, "he verly a would have used himself no better, the to solicit him in any of his own range."

A gentleman had sent him a buck ble, that had a trial at the assures a heard his name, he asked, "if he was person who had sent him venison?" he was the same, told him, "he could the trial to go on, till he had paid buck." To which the gentleman asm "he never sold his venison, and that nothing to him, which he did not him judge that had gone that circuit," confirmed by several gentlemen had But all would not do, for Judge likely from Solomon, that a gift personal judgment; and therefore he wouldn't trial to go on, till he had paid for he upon which the gentleman withdus

Anecdotes of the President Monroe was passing from Providence to Boston, a Construction of the President Monroe was passing from Providence to Boston, a Construction of the Carriage stopps quantity of strawberries—"That was President, uncovering) pour them as No, no, said the man, take box and President accepted the present, was acknowledgments, and continued he cating the fruit—Keene, N. Il paper.

A few days after the arrival of Mr. Boston, he went out early one moning riage to sit for his portrait to Mr. St. knowing his dwelling, he stoped an scated on his cart, and inquired for Mr. house. The countryman Ned stathirm. "It's the President Iun," all self—and, instinctively taking of walk three loud and hearty cheers and doing the President unanexed!—Burn

An Onion has been raised by Mr.Re of Germantown township, Philadelp and left at the office of the Freenathat measures 12 inches round, and a weight.

A young Frenchman named Hend has been imprisoned in Hartford, to picion of having been accessive to Harvey Yale, a youth of 19, lately the Connecticut river.

Columbian Museum-B

COMMUNICATION. On visiting the Museum in Trem other evening, I was highly pleased the novel and interesting exhibition dore Bainbridge's Squadron, return Mediterranean. The judicious mat this ingenious piece of mechanism combined with the very natural of ter, foaming about the bows of the the correct and elegant manner ships are rigged and painted, reflect inventor. No small de is displayed in the representation appears to extend as far as the eyes is the best representation of the ever seen. Indeed this elegent as piece cannot fait of being viewe by every lover of art and ingenti

"Whose march is on the mon "Whose home is on the deep

DEATHS.

In South Reading, Mr. Ebenezer thy citizen. He was attacked with and for its relicf application was ing and steaming externally, and internally, under the operation of which

In Columbia, Con on the morning person, about 60 years of age, was hauging by a black silk handkerd neck. In his hat were the letter probably are the initials of his nature evening preceding his death that Antherst, Mass, where he had sons diet of the jury, insane.

dict of the jury, insane.

Near Utica, N. Y. Mrs. Whitak
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bruised in the fall, and was taken

In Newtown, Penn, Mrs. Kenned, as G. K. Esq. who lost her life is save a son of 8 years, who had falle wife. The child was saved.

In Hemmingford, L. C. Mr. Jan. 29. he was blowing through mistal.

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tity of diluted potash.
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serted from the 60th regt. and
woods, torn to pieces by a hear.
A lad has been killed at N. Yot
of another dreadfully fractured,
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ing of buildings while the workers

on them.

Several deaths have occurred eating of green apples. Much so armer from the same cause on the 5th inst. a coroner's in on the body of — Hall, a solid from Fort Independence, and found on Governor's Island. You Accidental drowning.

SIOUS DEP

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Native Reader

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Recorder we written by the is a journal of his of the people, to manner in which and maintrained the assent is given to obtain man.

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